

Castles of Britain

TOLD IN
PICTURES



by
E. W. Airne M.A. CANTAB.

OVER 200 ILLUSTRATIONS

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FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORICAL INTEREST.

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Castles of Britain

By

C. W. Airne, M.A. (Cantab.)

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THE CASTLES OF BRITAIN.

Though the Anglo-Saxons constructed defensive works and fortifications, the real age of castle-building in England began after the Norman Conquest. To maintain his power, William the Conqueror erected castles wherever such were strategically necessary, and though they were of the simplest type, they enabled relatively small garrisons to dominate large areas of territory. If available, a natural stronghold was adapted to defence. Otherwise the castle was a "motte" on the flattened summit of which stood a timber citadel surrounded by a strong palisade. Later, in the 12th century, the palisades were replaced by high stone walls, and the citadel became a rectangular stone-built Keep divided into several stories. In Keeps of this character the defence relied upon the inherent strength of the immensely thick walls which defied the battering ram and could only be undermined at the cost of much labour and time. Such a fortress could not be taken by storm. A siege was necessary, and if this could be maintained, fire, famine or disease eventually forced the garrison to surrender.

In the late 12th century the experience gained by Crusaders revolutionized the art of castle-building, as a system was established the main principle in which was the mutual defence of all parts of the fortress. Thus, the actual defensive scheme was imposed by the nature of the site, but the ideal was to retain the Keep as the centre of an elaborate system of inner and outer fortifications consisting of high walls flanked by projecting towers. As the entrance was the weakest part of the outer defences, it was strengthened by a massive gatehouse which was a fortress in itself and was usually supplemented by a detached work called a barbican set out in front of it to hinder the enemy's approach to the actual gate.

In the 13th century, the final development of the castle was the extension of the principle of successive lines of defence to form the "concentric" castle, of which the Edwardian castles, built in North Wales by Edward I. are adaptations. The type was not a central defence surrounded by a series of circular walls, but a stronghold in which each line of defence, protected that immediately within it, so that none could be assailed until the outer line had fallen. The first example in Britain was Caerphilly in Glamorganshire, which was begun in 1267. Its striking feature was the complete enclosure of the innermost ward by that which lay around it.

With the reign of Edward I. the age of castle-building ended, as during the 14th century warfare underwent a steady change and was finally revolutionized by the introduction of gunpowder. In the 15th century many castles were constructed, but they were not primarily fortresses, but splendid residences. At the same time many mediaeval strongholds were adapted as civil residences, and it was chiefly these which formed rural rallying-points for the partisans of King or Parliament during the 17th century Civil Wars. In every shire these castles were garrisoned, and in most cases they held out against investment until satisfactory ordnance was brought against them. At first the Parliamentarians garrisoned the castles they took, but after 1644 they began the wholesale "slighting" of castles by the blowing up of their essential defences. A few castles such as Warwick and Broughton, escaped intact, because their owners were staunch Parliamentarians, but the vast majority were never again inhabited. They were abandoned to the wind and rains, slowly to crumble into grim, and in some few cases, picturesque relics of a mighty yet romantic past.

Castles of Britain



CHEPSTOW CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE. Outer Tower and Wall. This castle was the earliest base established by the Normans in their conquest of South Wales. It was founded in the 11th century by William Fitz-Osbern, Earl of Hereford, but was almost wholly rebuilt in the 13th century. Notable holders were "Strongbow," conqueror of Ireland, and the famous William the Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

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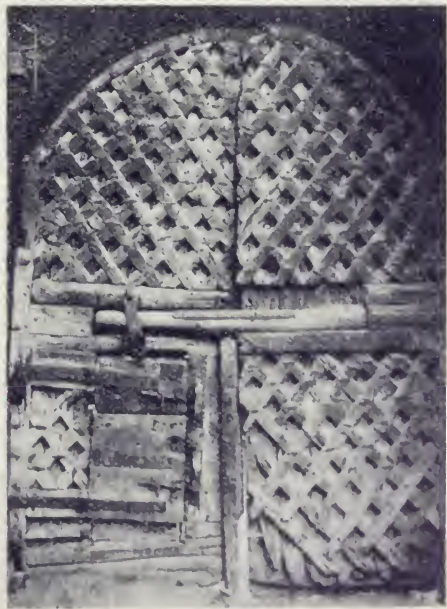
CHEPSTOW. Martin's Tower. This tower is one of the best preserved in the castle. Until the withdrawal of the garrison in 1690 it contained the most comfortable living rooms.

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CHEPSTOW Martin's Tower. Though damaged by the Parliamentarians in the Civil Wars, Cromwell repaired the Castle and maintained it as a permanent garrison and state prison. This Tower is named after the regicide Henry Martin, who was long imprisoned within it by Charles II.

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CHEPSTOW Old Gateway. The castle decayed during the 18th century, but the whole circuit of the ramparts remains intact, and the various towers are still externally strong.

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CHEPSTOW The Gatehouse of the Upper Ward. This barbican was a massive 13th century defence to the rear of the castle. It was originally approached by a drawbridge and contained a portcullis.

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CHEPSTOW The Gatehouse, built by William the Marshall, earl of Pembroke. It consists of two drum towers with a portcullis chamber between them. When later strengthened by the addition of the round corner-tower it presented an almost impregnable front of defence.

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CASTLE RISING, NORFOLK. The Norman Doorway. This exceptionally fine doorway was the entrance into the great hall from the vestibule. It is now blocked up and fitted with a fireplace, as the hall is without floor or roof.

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CASTLE RISING. The Grand Staircase. This is one of the best Norman stairways extant. It is a flight of about thirty steps and rises under very handsome Norman arches to the vestibule of the great hall.

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CASTLE RISING. The Castle. Castle Rising was founded c. 1170 by William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel. It is still an imposing structure in a unique situation, the circular mound being probably a Celtic earthwork. The moat is bridged and a fine Norman gatehouse stands in the gap in the embankment.

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CASTLE RISING. The Castle. There are few better examples of a fortified baronial dwelling of the Norman period. The interior is a shell except for some upper rooms on one side reached by a turret staircase, which are still habitable. Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was imprisoned here for 28 years after the death of Mortimer.

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DENBIGH CASTLE, DENBIGHSHIRE. The North East Tower. The castle was built in Edward I.'s reign by Henry de Lacy from whom the town received its first charter.

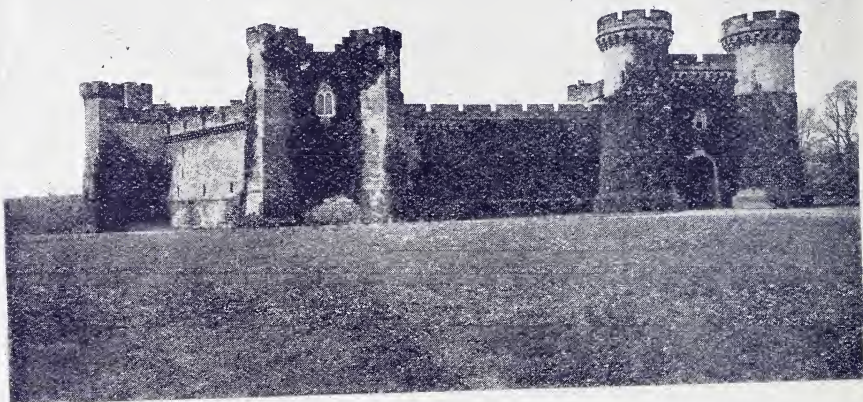
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DENBIGH CASTLE. The Gubbin Tower. Under Elizabeth the castle was held by the Earl of Leicester and in 1645 Charles I. found shelter there after his defeat at Rowton Moor.

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BRANCEPETH CASTLE, DURHAM. The Castle. The present castle dates from the building in 1398, by Rafe Nevile with a residential portion rebuilt in the 19th century. The principal gateway has two circular towers of debased Norman architecture. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



BRANCEPETH CASTLE. The Castle. The plan is irregular in conformity with the site, and exhibits work of various periods. Originally the castle had four distinct square towers whose angles projected as buttresses with a small turret at the top of each angle. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

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WARKWORTH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND. The Castle Ruins. The castle was probably founded by Robert Fitz Roger, but was destroyed by William the Lion in 1173. In 1332 it was acquired by Henry Percy of Alnwick and was restored thoroughly by his grandson.

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WARKWORTH CASTLE. The Keep. The keep is built on a mound, and though of early form, dates from the 14th century. It is a massive, square pile, broad and lofty with canted angles. The interior is a marvel of compact and skilful planning with a central well-shaft for light and ventilation.

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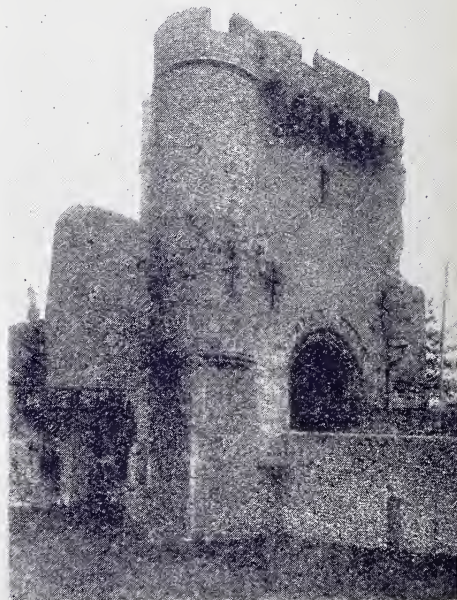
WARKWORTH CASTLE. The Castle Ruins. The ruined Cradefargus Tower has hooded fireplaces and window seats inserted by the Percys. There is a well-preserved pentagonal tower in the east curtain wall.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



WARKWORTH CASTLE. The Lion Tower. This is a fine square tower. Above the arch a large panel displays the Percy heraldic bearings—the Lion bearing the device Esperance. A cruciform chapel never completed springs from it.

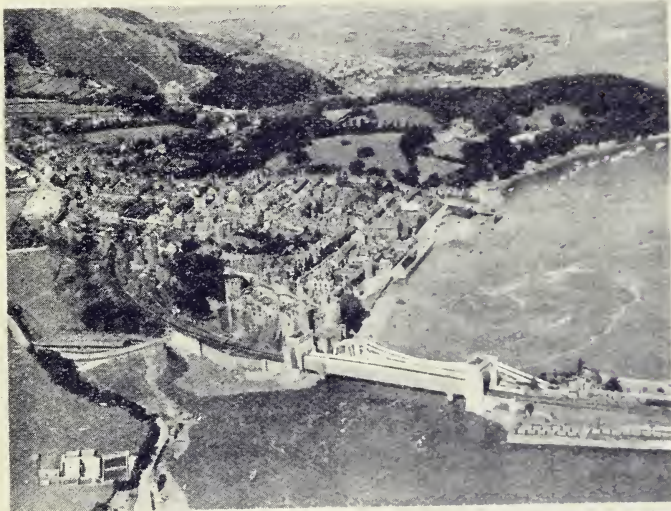
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LEWES CASTLE, SUSSEX. The Barbican. Lewes is a Norman castle founded by William de Warenne, though this barbican dates as late as 1330. Behind it is an imposing earlier entrance with typical Norman archway set in flint walls, 10ft. thick.

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CONWAY CASTLE, CAERNARVONSHIRE. The Castle formed the critical unit in the defence of Conway which was enclosed within a high wall containing twenty-one towers and three principal gateways. The town was of great strategic importance to Edward I. in maintaining his conquest of North Wales. Aeroflms. Ltd.



CONWAY. The Chapel of Queen Eleanor, a tiny Gothic oratory recessed in the wall of the first floor of the Queen's Tower. The Stained glass windows, the centre light of which commemorates the queen, are modern.

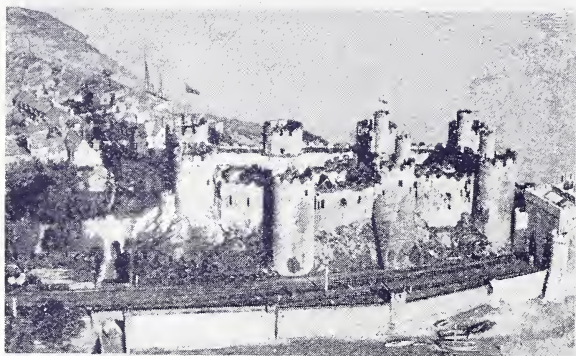
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CONWAY. The Gatehouse and Drawbridge. A typical example of the measures taken to defend the weakest part of a castle. The drawbridge fell over a deep wide fosse. The Gateway contained a portcullis.

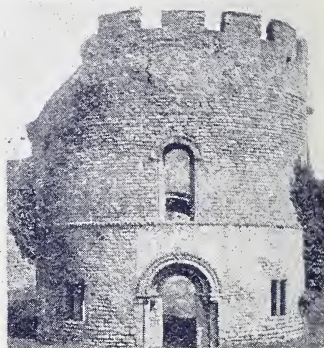
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CONWAY. The Castle, built by Edward I. in 1284, is a fine example of an Edwardian fortress. It was occupied in 1389 by Richard II., who here agreed to abdicate. The general plan is oblong. Curtain walls unite eight massive round towers. The castle contains a fine hall known as Llewelyn's.

Acrotalus, Ltd.



LUDLOW. The Round Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This building is of late Norman construction. It is one of the few round churches remaining in England, all of which were peculiar to the military Order of Knights Templar.

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LUDLOW. Mortimer's Tower. In the 14th century the castle passed to Roger Mortimer, earl of March, the murderer of Edward II. Through him it was held by Edward IV. and was thus associated with the ill-fated princes, who, in 1483 were murdered in the Tower of London.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



LUDLOW. Norman Doorway in the Round Church. This is a particularly fine late Norman work with zig-zag moulding and characteristic round arch. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

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LUDLOW CASTLE, SHROPSHIRE. The Norman Keep. This, the oldest part of the castle, was erected c. 1100 by Roger de Lacy. It has been much altered in later times, but the walls and a few original windows remain.

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LUDLOW CASTLE. Doorway in Keep. This ornamented, Tudor style doorway is one inserted at the end of the 15th century. The original entrance is on the first floor and was approached by a flight of steps.

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CORFE CASTLE, DORSETSHIRE. Ruin of the Keep. The extensive ruins of the castle, which is strongly placed on an eminence, date from the Norman period to the reign of Edward I.

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CORFE CASTLE. Ruins of the Gateway and Keep. The ruins stand upon the site of an early Saxon stronghold. The castle was frequently the residence of King John and was held by the barons against Henry III. The castle was long besieged by the Parliamentarians and when it fell in 1646 it was dismantled and wrecked.

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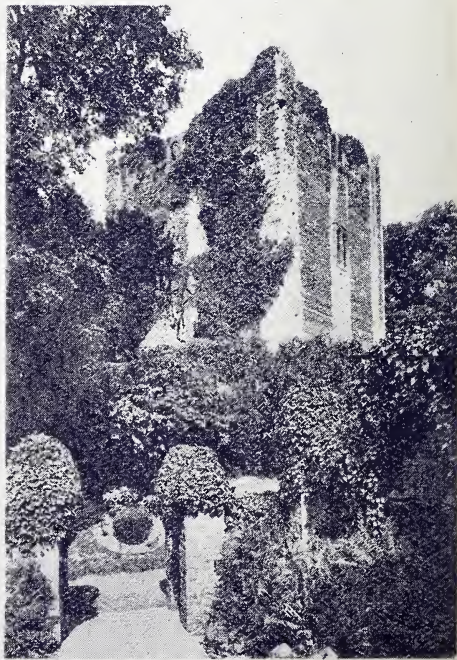
CORFE. The Martyr's Gate, a massive structure named after Edward the Martyr. King of the West Saxons, who was murdered by his stepmother Elfrida when about to ride from the fortress which then occupied its site.

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GUILDFORD CASTLE, SURREY. The Keep. In this 12th century castle the Keep is built on a mound. It is a small but interesting rectangular building with walls rising sheer to the battlements.

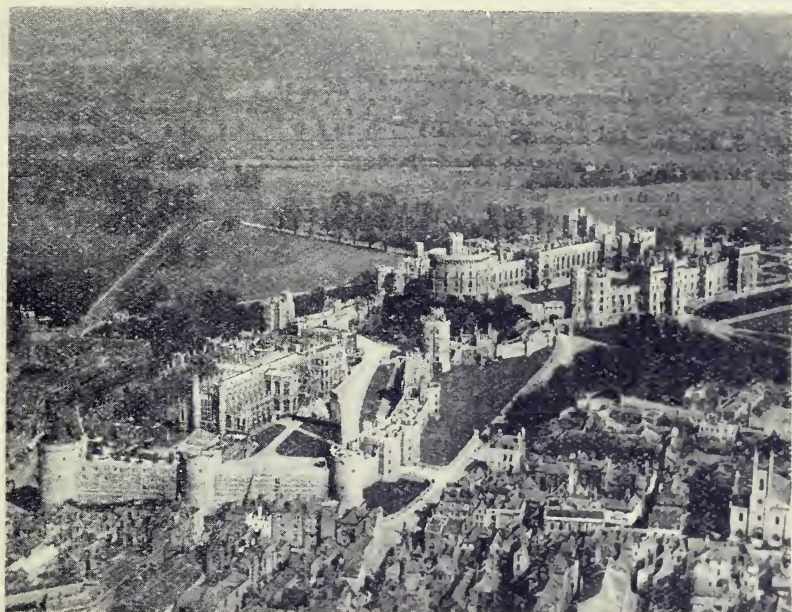
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GUILDFORD CASTLE. The Keep. The foundation is carried down to solid rock. The exterior is simple and almost without ornament. A distinct architectural character is imparted by the pilaster buttresses and treatment of windows.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, BERKSHIRE. The Castle. This magnificent castle was founded by William I and has been extended by nearly every succeeding monarch. It comprises the Lower Ward, in which is situated St. George's Chapel, and the more modernised Upper Ward. Between them is the massive Round Tower or Keep.

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WINDSOR CASTLE. The Round Tower and Upper Ward. This Ward contains the state Apartments and the Sovereign's Apartments. The site was utilised by Henry II, and Edward III, but only the foundations of their buildings remain.

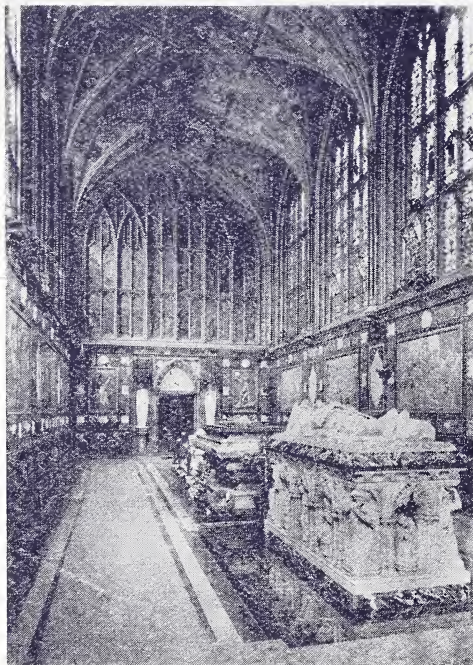
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WINDSOR CASTLE. The Round Tower. The Round Tower was an Anglo-Saxon stronghold which was further fortified by William I. The first complete round tower was built by Henry III about 1272, but in 1344 Edward III reconstructed it on a more massive scale. The flag turret was added in the reign of George IV.

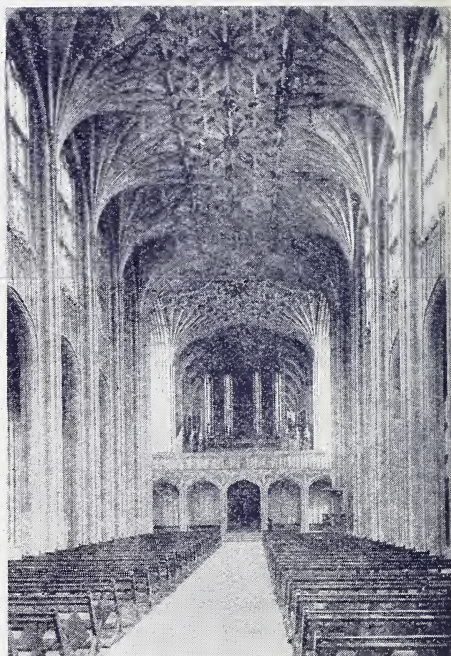
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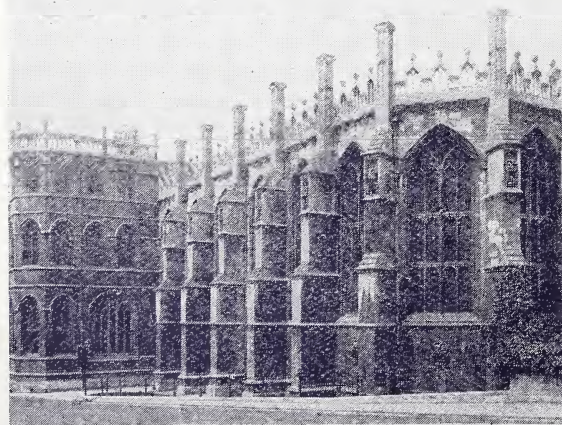
WINDSOR CASTLE. The Albert Memorial Chapel. This Chapel, originally intended by Henry VIII. as his own mausoleum, and afterwards presented to Cardinal Wolsey, was restored by Queen Victoria in memory of the Prince Consort whose Cenotaph it contains.

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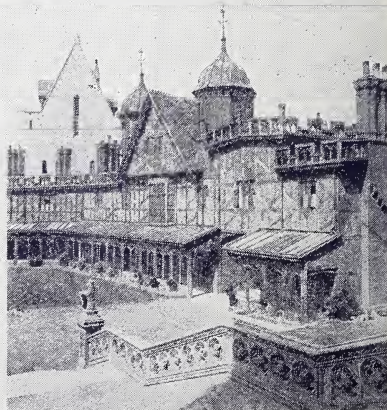
WINDSOR CASTLE. St George's Chapel. This Chapel is one of the finest examples of Perpendicular architecture in England. The nave was vaulted about 1490, but its simple lines contrast strongly with the later fan-vaulting of the choir. Edward IV., Henry VIII., Charles I and George V. are buried beneath the Chapel.

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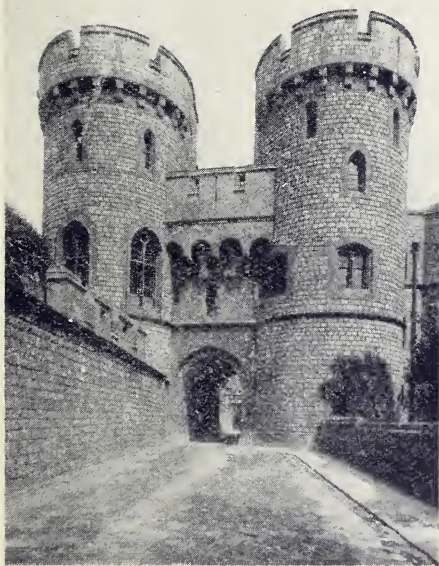
WINDSOR CASTLE. St George's Chapel. The building was begun by Edward IV. in 1473 and completed by Henry VIII. It is the Chapel of the Knights of the Garter whose historic insignia hang in the choir.

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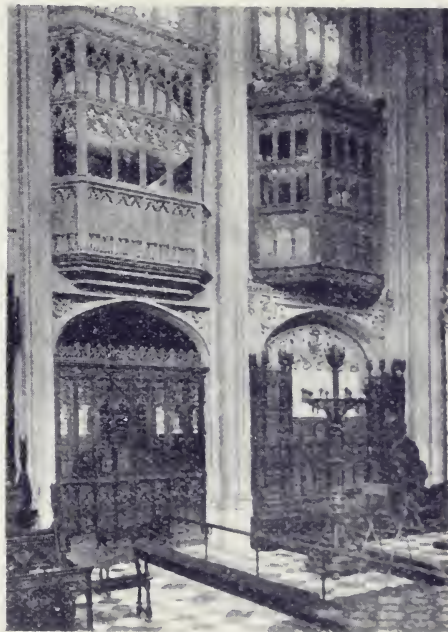


WINDSOR CASTLE. The Horseshoe Cloisters. This forms one of the most picturesque parts of the castle. The cloisters were restored in the Tudor style by Sir Gilbert Scott. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

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WINDSOR CASTLE. The Norman Gate. This massive gatehouse, now the main entrance to the castle, was built 1359-1373 under the direction of William of Wykeham, who at the same time erected several of the buildings in the upper Ward.
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WINDSOR CASTLE. The Royal Pews. Nearest the organ are the stalls of the Royal Family, adjacent to which are those of foreign monarchs. The woodwork of the choir dates from the early 16th century.
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WINDSOR CASTLE. The Dean's Cloister. This beautiful Cloister forms part of the accommodation erected by Edward III. for a dean and twenty-four canons who were to serve St. George's Chapel.

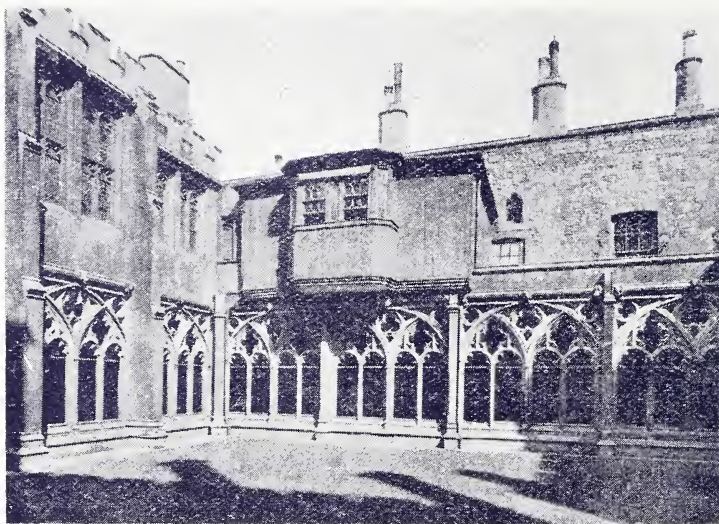
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WINDSOR CASTLE. The Round Tower. Under George III. the height of the Tower was increased 20 feet and the Flag Turret was added.

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WINDSOR CASTLE. Anne Boleyn's Window. The Tudor sovereigns made substantial additions to the castle, the most important being Henry VII.'s completion of St. George's Chapel, and the Long Gallery constructed by Elizabeth.

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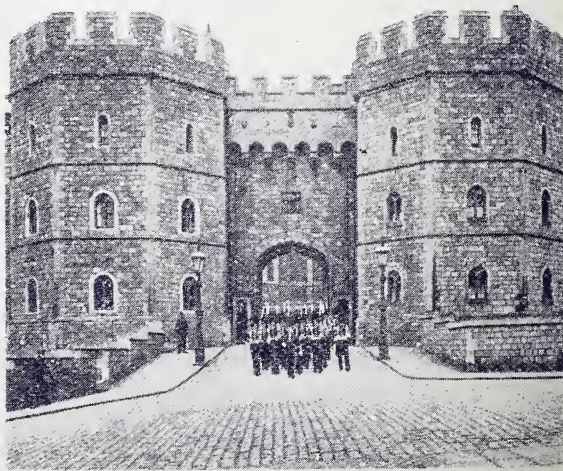


WINDSOR CASTLE. The South Tower, which adjoins the residences of the Knights of Windsor.

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WINDSOR CASTLE. The Norman Gateway from within. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



WINDSOR CASTLE. Henry VIII's Gateway. This great arched Gatehouse to the lower ward was built by Henry VIII., and is now the main entrance to the castle. It has been several times refaced but its decoration repeats the original Tudor details.

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Castles of Britain



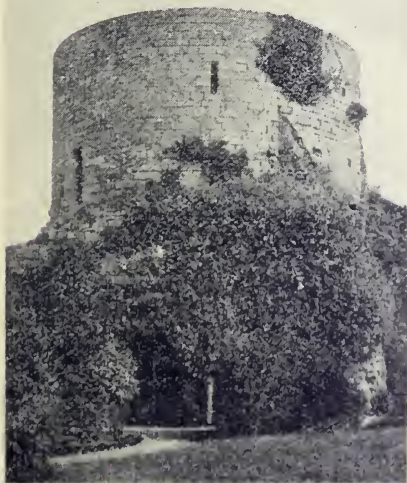
BROUGHTON CASTLE, OXFORDSHIRE. The Gate Tower, a very solid battlemented barbican defending the only approach to the castle.

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BROUGHTON. The Castle, situated on an island in the centre of a lake, presents a beautiful combination of water, woods and picturesque buildings. It was founded c. 1300 by Sir Thomas Broughton. The frontage is a magnificent Elizabethan mansion added by Lord Saye.

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BARNARD CASTLE. Baliol's Tower, an imposing round Tower constructed of blocks of coarse red grit and strengthened by a huge triangular buttress almost to the summit.

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BARNARD CASTLE, DURHAM. The Castle Ruins. Barnard was built c. 1167 by Bernard Baliol whose family was afterwards notable in Scottish history. It occupies a commanding position and upon its forfeiture in 1296 by John Baliol, King of Scotland, it was seized by Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, who greatly strengthened it.

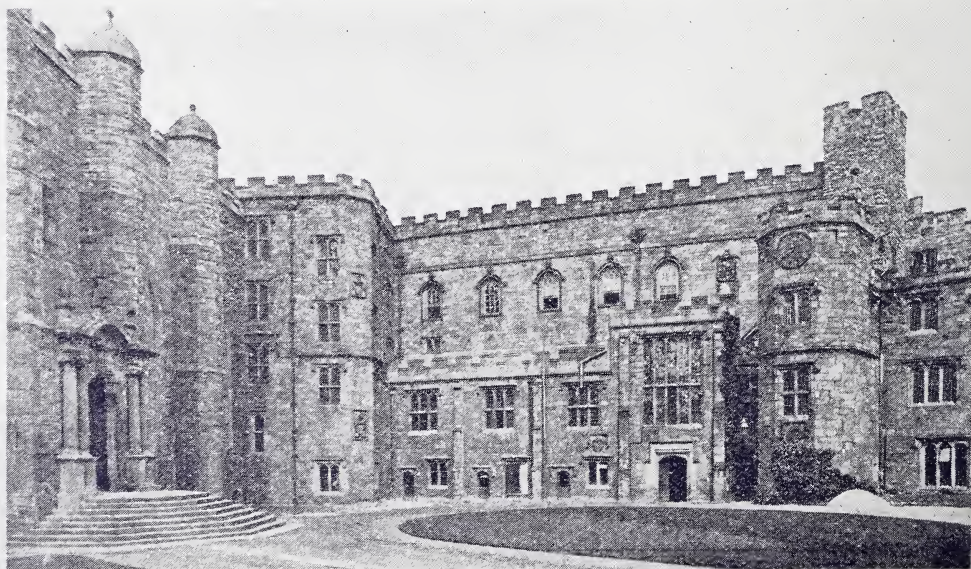
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DURHAM CASTLE, DURHAM. The Castle. The site of the castle was a stronghold in Celtic and English times. The first stone castle was begun in 1072 by Waltheof, an English supporter of William I., but it was partly burnt c. 1153.

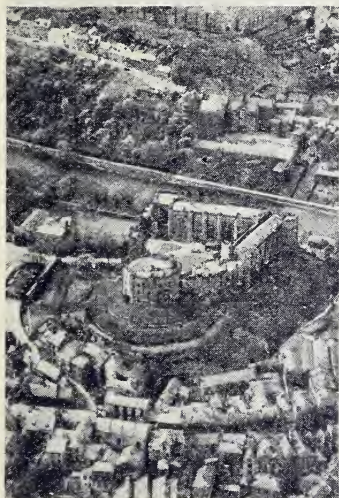
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DURHAM CASTLE. The Courtyard. Durham Castle is now part of the University, the Great Hall, or Bishop Hatfield's Hall, a building of noble height and fine proportions, being the dining hall of University College.

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DURHAM CASTLE. The Castle. Durham Castle stands on the summit of a red sandstone hill, the battlemented walls rising sheer from the cliff's edge. Aerofilms, Ltd.



DURHAM CASTLE. The Norman Gallery. This gallery exhibits exquisite Norman work, the pillars having square bases and sculptured capitals. Between the arched windows stand a pair of rounded arches richly ornamented.

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DURHAM CASTLE. Norman Doorway. This beautiful and richly ornamented doorway is one of the treasures of the castle. It was erected c. 1153 by Bishop Pudsey. It was once the main entrance to the castle, but it now leads off an interior corridor.

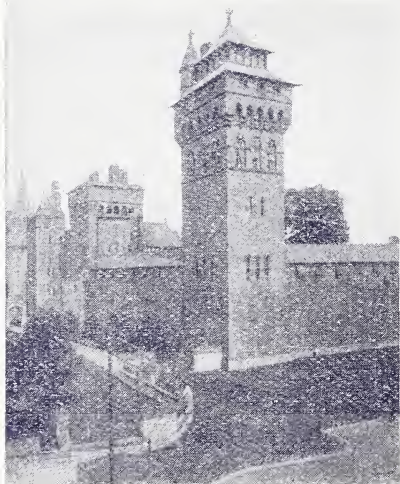
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DURHAM CASTLE. The Crypt Chapel. The original Norman crypt-chapel was erected in 1072. Six centuries previously tall and slender for this period support the narrow arches and vaulted roof. The capitals have been grotesquely sculptured, but the work is generally so primitive.

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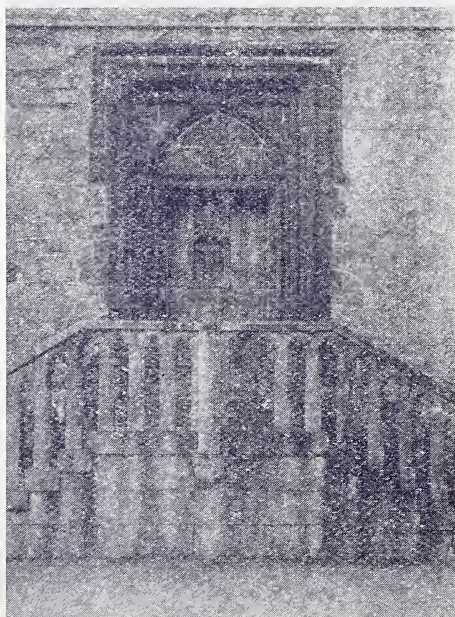
CARDIFF CASTLE. The Castle. About 1090 Robert Fitz-Hamon seized the old Roman fort at Cardiff and turned it into a Norman fortress. The existing Keep is an ornate 13th century structure. In this castle Henry I. imprisoned his brother Robert of Normandy.

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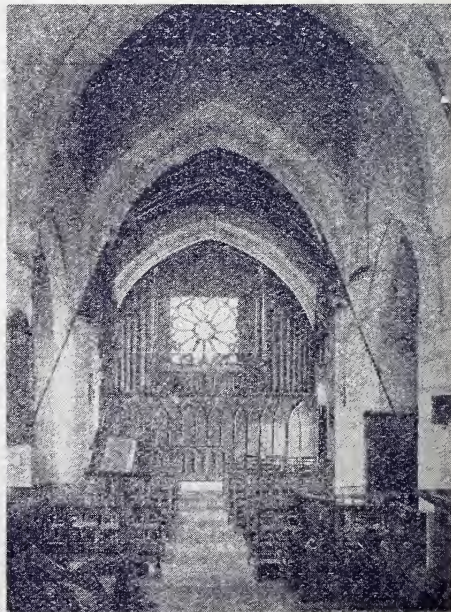
COWDRAY CASTLE, SUSSEX. The Castle Ruins. The present structure is a picturesque ruin of the Perpendicular period. The castle is interesting as having been the residence of Sir Anthony Browne.

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ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. The Chapel Doorway. This Doorway dates from the 14th century and is in the Perpendicular style. In the approach is set an old stone cross of considerable antiquarian interest.

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ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. The Chapel. Nothing remains of the original Norman Chapel except scraps of decorations. In the 14th century the whole church was rebuilt in the Perpendicular style, nevertheless it is the oldest portion of the castle.

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ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, CORNWALL. The Castle. This is a notable island-fortress, and was a stronghold in Celtic times. In 1044, Edward the Confessor founded a monastery on the island, but this was seized by Henry de Pomeroy who turned it into a fortress which, in 1194, Richard I. captured and made a royal stronghold. In the mediaeval age the Mount had a stirring and turbulent history.

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ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. The Castle. With the exception of the church and refectory the castle buildings are comparatively modern, frequent rebuildings and reconstructions having taken place since the time of Charles I.

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SHERBORNE CASTLE, DORSETSHIRE. The Ruins. The Old Castle was founded in the 12th century by Bishop Roger of Caen, and was regarded as one of the strongest of its day. In 1599, Queen Elizabeth presented it to Sir Walter Raleigh.

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HARLECH CASTLE. The Main Gatehouse. From the Outer Gate, set between two low turrets, entrance was to the immensely massive and lofty Gatehouse by a drawbridge across a chasm 40 feet broad cut in the sheer rock.

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HARLECH CASTLE, MERIONETHSHIRE. The Castle Ruins. Harlech was one of the principal castles founded by Edward I. to maintain his conquest of North Wales. It is concentric in plan; the towers are massive, and the curtain walls of the inner ward are 40ft. high.

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HARLECH CASTLE. The Gatehouse, from the Ward. In addition to a great hall this immense structure contained many spacious rooms in its upper stories. It extends well into the inner court of the ward and has elaborate arrangements for maintaining an isolated defence.

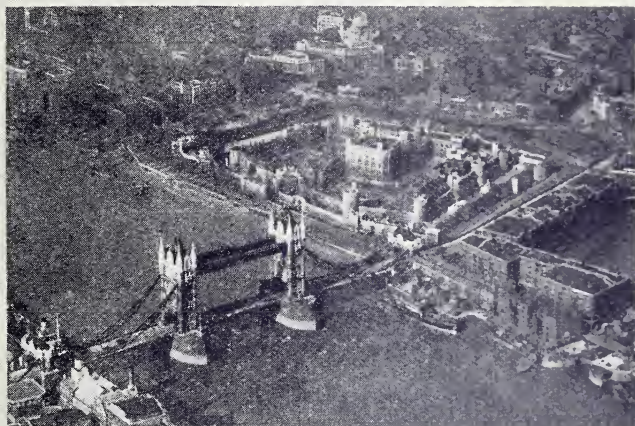
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THE TOWER OF LONDON. The Fortifications. The central building is the White Tower or Great Keep. It stands within the Inner Ward which is defended by a wall flanked by thirteen towers. The Outer Ward surrounds the Inner Wall and this is bounded by an Outer Wall flanked by towers and bastions. Encircling the whole was a wide moat now dry.

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THE TOWER OF LONDON. The Tower. The present buildings, with their surrounding fortifications cover an area of about 18 acres and form a precinct partly within and partly without the city. The Tower exhibits all English styles of architecture, and though best known as a fortress and prison, it was occupied as a royal palace by all sovereigns down to Charles II.

Acrofilms, Ltd.



THE TOWER OF LONDON. The Beauchamp Tower. This Tower was a three-storied, semi-circular structure dating from the reign of Henry III. It is so named after the Beauchamp family, the Earl of Warwick having been imprisoned there in 1397.

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THE TOWER OF LONDON. The Wakefield Tower. This Tower was built by Henry III and from 1441 was used for the safe keeping of records. It is now appointed for the security and exhibition of the Crown Jewels.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



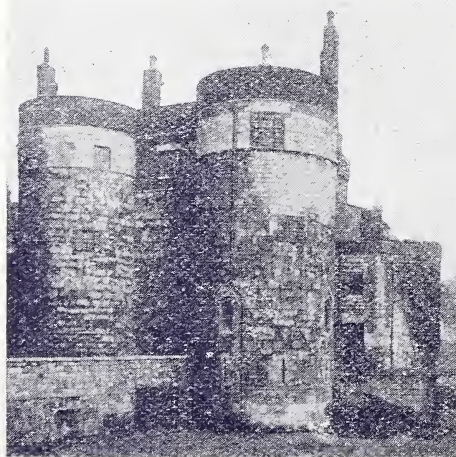
THE TOWER OF LONDON. The Middle and Byward Towers. The Middle Tower was built by Edward I., but it has been extensively refaced. Its archway was the approach to the drawbridge over the moat, beyond which was the Byward Tower.

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THE TOWER OF LONDON. The White Tower. This is the central and oldest portion of the fortress. It was constructed c. 1078-1090 by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, and is a nearly square tower with strong angle turrets and immensely thick walls. It contains the Chapel of St. John, one of the most perfect examples of Norman architecture extant.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



THE TOWER OF LONDON. The Byward Tower. The Bridge from the Middle Tower admits to the Byward Tower, the great Gatehouse of the Outer Ward. It was built by Edward I. and reconstructed by Richard II.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



THE TOWER OF LONDON. St. Thomas's Tower. This tower was built by Henry VIII. and is so named as it contains a small chapel or oratory dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

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THE TOWER OF LONDON. The Chapel of St. Peter. This Chapel was built by Henry I. and reconstructed under Henry III. In 1512 it was burnt down and was afterwards almost entirely rebuilt. It is the burial place of Lady Jane Grey, Lord Guildford Dudley and the Duke of Monmouth.
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



THE TOWER OF LONDON. The Traitors' Gate. This is a wide archway in St. Thomas's Tower significant when the Thames was a highway, through its use as a convenient entrance for prisoners who had been tried at Westminster.
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



THE TOWER OF LONDON. The Wall and Moat. The Inner Wall was constructed by William Rufus and the Moat by Richard I. Henry III. made extensive additions and surrounded the whole by a second wall with three rounded bastions on the north side, and six towers commanding the river. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



DARTMOUTH CASTLE, DEVONSHIRE. The Castle. Dartmouth was designed by Henry VIII to protect the entry to the estuary of the Dart. It is an adaptation of an earlier castle for the use of artillery and is a square battlemented tower with a tall look-out turret.
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain

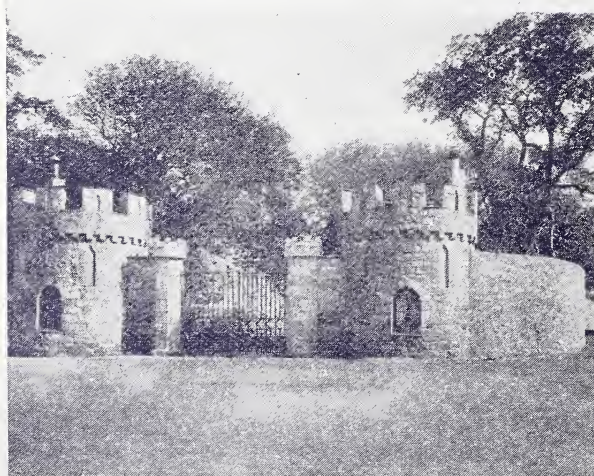


CAREW CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE. The North Front. The Castle was founded by the Norman Gerald of Windsor, ancestor of the famous Fitz-Geralds of Ireland. The present ruins date chiefly from the 13th century, but under the Tudors extensive alterations, including broad windows and armorial decorations, were effected in order to increase its splendour and comfort as a residence.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



CAREW CASTLE. Ruined Tower. This Tower formed part of the outer defences protecting the main approach to the castle, and which constituted a bailey within which a barbican blocked the way to the main gate. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



BEAUMARIS CASTLE, ANGLESEY. The Entrance. The castle was a strong and extensive fortification erected in 1293 by Edward I. to maintain his power in North Wales.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



BEAUMARIS CASTLE. The Ruins. The castle was built on low ground so that the fosse might communicate with the sea, so enabling vessels to load under the protection of its walls.

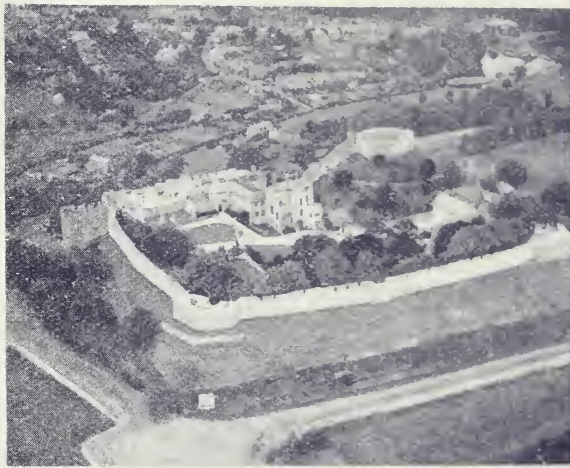
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Castles of Britain



CARISBROOKE CASTLE. Old Gateway. This portion of the older part of the castle is well preserved. Within the walls is a well 200ft. deep, and one reputed deeper is in the keep.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT. The Castle. The present castle which was constructed in the early 12th century, stands on a hill which was a stronghold in Roman times. It is notable chiefly for its association with Charles I. who was imprisoned there 1647-1648.

Aero-Bloss, Ltd.



CARISBROOKE CASTLE. Old Window. This window dates from the 13th century.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



CARISBROOKE CASTLE. The Entrance Gateway. The inner portion of the gateway dates from the 13th century, but the outer portion is a century later. Some of the narrow slits have been altered to suit cannon.

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Castles of Britain



PEVENSEY CASTLE, SUSSEX. The Roman Walls. Pevensey was the Roman fortress of Anderida. The walls are of flint with facings of square sandstone blocks. They were originally of Roman construction, but were added to or otherwise altered by the Normans who erected a stronghold within their enclosure.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



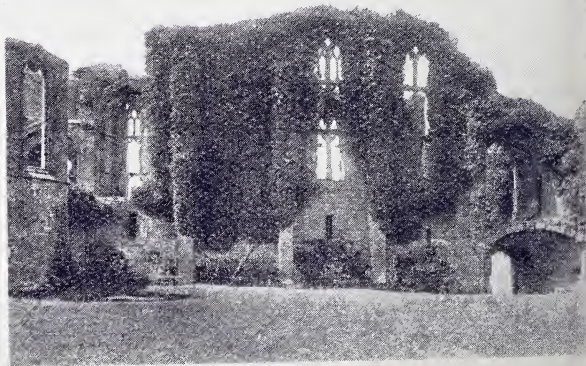
KENILWORTH CASTLE. The Keep. This keep stands on the site of an earlier Saxon fortress and is constructed of reddish sandstone. The arched windows and step-like buttress-wall are typical of Norman work.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



KENILWORTH CASTLE. The Keep, a rectangular Norman building with slightly projecting corner turrets. The Tudor mullioned windows were inserted under Elizabeth, when the castle was held by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

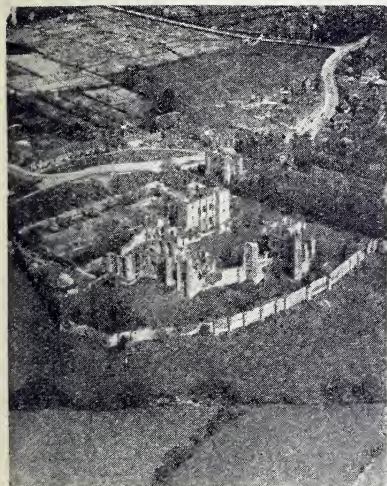
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



KENILWORTH CASTLE. Leicester's Buildings. These Buildings, erected by the Earl of Leicester in Elizabeth's reign, were composed of large and handsome rooms in the Tudor style.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



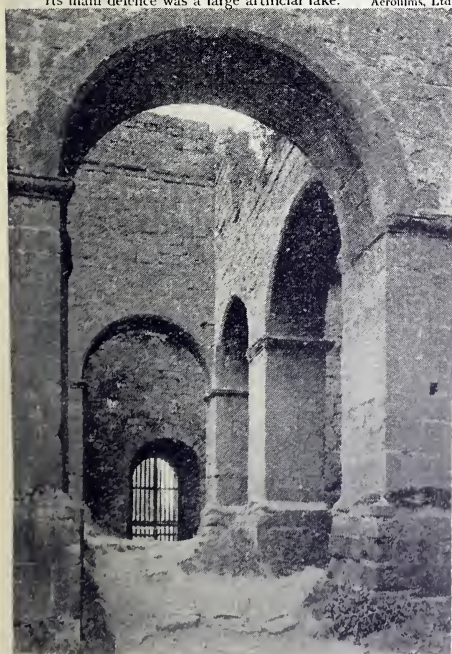
KENILWORTH CASTLE, WARWICKSHIRE. Ruins of the Castle. The original castle was founded c. 1122 by Geoffrey de Clinton, but Henry II., John and Henry III. spent immense sums in making it impregnable. Its main defence was a large artificial lake.

Acrolims, Ltd.



KENILWORTH CASTLE. The Banqueting Hall, a noble apartment offering in the tracery of the windows and the ornamentation of the doorway evidence of its original splendour. A beautiful feature is the well-proportioned oriel window. Oriel came into general use in the 15th century.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



KENILWORTH CASTLE. The Keep Interior. This is massive Norman work with immensely thick walls. The structure is supported on great Norman arches, and spiral staircases at the corners lead to the upper rooms.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



CAERNARVON CASTLE, CAERNARVONSHIRE. The Eagle Tower. This is one of the principal towers, newel stair case rise above the roof in slender turrets, and there is a fireplace on each floor. A room in this tower is traditionally the birthplace of Edward II., the first Prince of Wales.

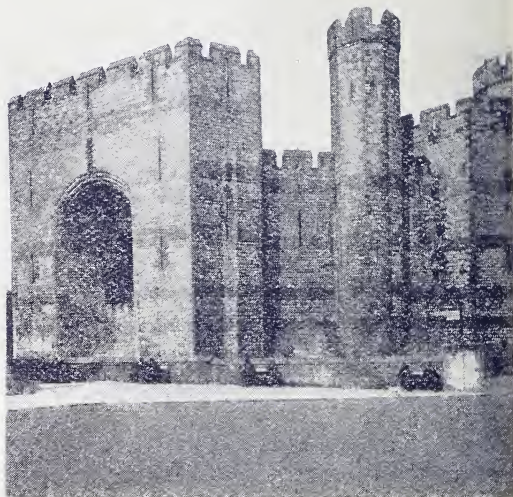
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Castles of Britain



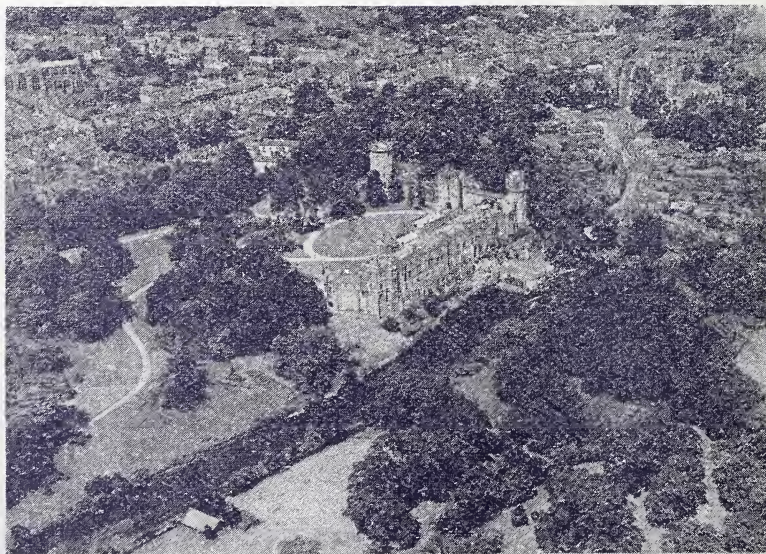
CAERNARVON CASTLE. The Wards. The Castle is an imposing Edwardian fortress in which a ring of walls and towers forms the defensive strength. It was founded in 1284 by Edward I. to maintain his military occupation of North Wales, and was divided into an inner court containing the great hall, kitchen and principal living rooms, and an outer court which housed the garrison.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



CAERNARVON CASTLE. Queen Eleanor's Gate, a principal entrance, but now inaccessible. It dates from 1295-1300, but was never finished. The masonry at the base of the gate is merely a casing to the rock on which it is built.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



WARWICK CASTLE, WARWICKSHIRE. The Castle. This immense pile is now chiefly an example of a 14th and 15th century palace-fortress. It was founded in 1068 by Walter de Newburgh. In 1268 it passed into the possession of the Beauchamps, one of the most active and outstanding families in the English mediaeval baronage.

Aerofilms, Ltd.

Castles of Britain



WARWICK CASTLE. The Courtyard. This courtyard contains the ancient mound or stronghold said to have been built and defended by Ethelfreda, the Lady of the Mercians.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



WARWICK CASTLE. The Mansion. The residential portion of the castle has been altered and adapted at various times and is largely Jacobean. The principal room is the Great Hall which in 1871 was gutted by fire.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



WARWICK CASTLE. Caesar's Tower. The Tower is believed to be the oldest part of the castle, and was erected in the 14th century by Thomas de Beauchamp. It is of polygonal shape, contains four stories and rises to a height of 147ft.

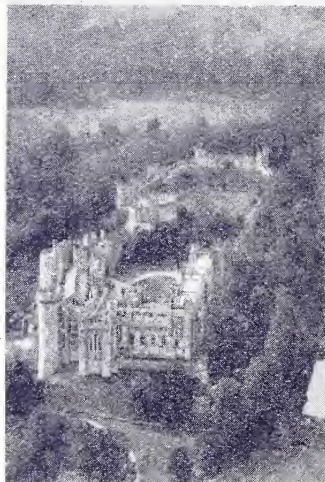
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



WARWICK CASTLE. Guy's Tower. This Tower, erected in 1394, was named after Guy of Warwick. It is 128ft high and has very thick walls. A fine mediaeval battlemented gallery encircles it near the top.

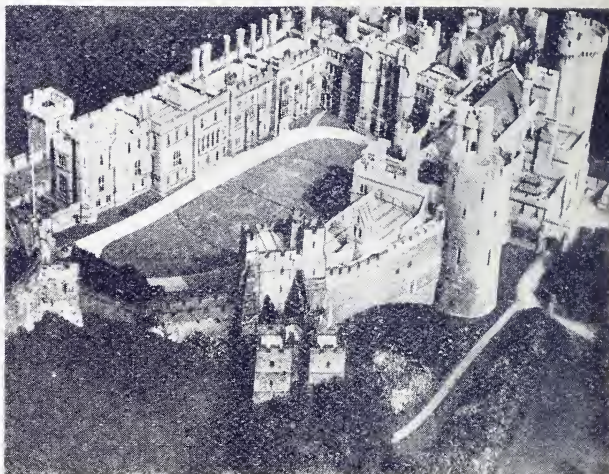
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Castles of Britain



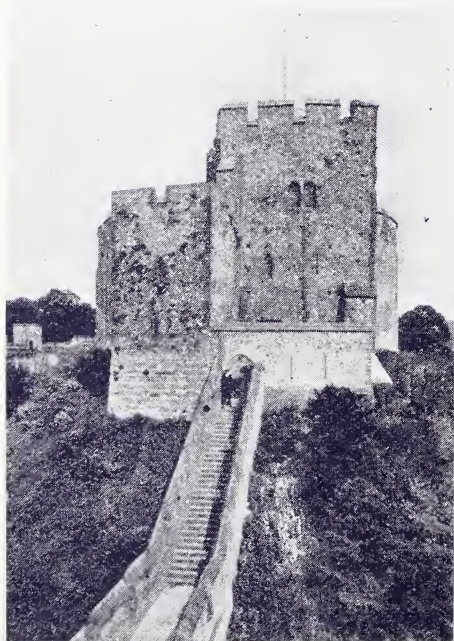
ARUNDEL CASTLE, SUSSEX. The Castle, a magnificent residential pile exceeded only in extent and grandeur by Windsor Castle.

Aerofilms, Ltd.



ARUNDEL CASTLE. The Castle. Arundel presents only the appearance of a mediaeval castle, as it was entirely rebuilt in the style of the 13th. The original fortress was founded in 1102 by Roger de Montgomerie.

Aerofilms, Ltd.



ARUNDEL CASTLE. The Keep. This is the oldest part of the castle, and is a massive stone defence built on a circular mound and surrounded by a ditch.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



ARUNDEL CASTLE. The Gateway. The road leads under the Fitzalan and Norman Towers and over the drawbridge to the entrance.

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Castles of Britain



ARUNDEL CASTLE. The Courtyard. The Fitzalan and Norman Towers admit to the courtyard, three sides of which are occupied by residential apartments. Practically all the buildings are modern restorations containing only traces of mediaeval work.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



ARUNDEL CASTLE. The Gateway. This entrance was built in 1851. Above the doorway is a figure of the Howard Lion. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



ARUNDEL CASTLE. The Castle, showing on the left the Barbican or Bevis Tower reputedly built for the accommodation of Bevis of Hampton, a brave and mighty giant, and warder of the castle.

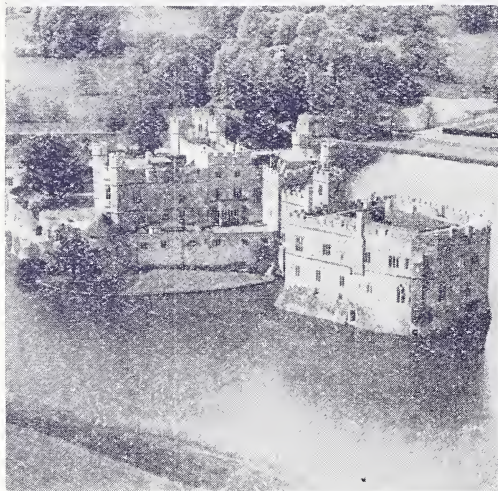
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



TATTERSHALL CASTLE LINCOLNSHIRE. The Castle. The Castle was erected 1433-1455, by the Lord Treasurer of Cornwall. It is a fine tower-like house of brick, one of the earliest constructed, and has remained almost unaltered.

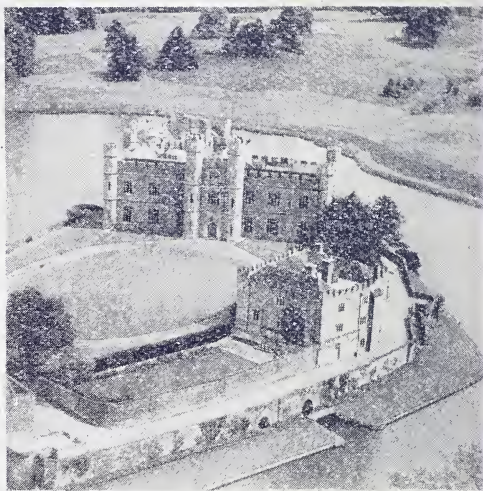
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Castles of Britain



LEEDS CASTLE, KENT. The Keep or Gloriette. This is the oldest part of the castle, and is a reconstruction of the late Norman shell keep reputedly built by Robert de Crevecoeur in the 12th century.

Aerofilms, Ltd.



LEEDS CASTLE. The South Island. This island was originally joined to the Gloriette by a drawbridge. It comprises the Inner and Outer Bailies, and contains a fine Elizabethan mansion erected in the 17th century.

Aerofilms, Ltd.



LEEDS CASTLE. The Mansion. This is a notable example of an Elizabethan noble residence with battlemented walls and towers and fine mullioned windows.

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LEEDS CASTLE. The Bridge. The islands are now joined by a bridge of two arches covered and built over. The tower above the bridge carries the curfew bell.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



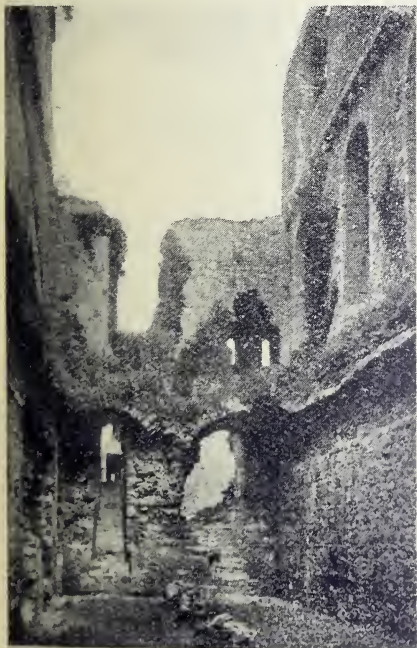
FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, SUFFOLK. The Castle, a picturesque ruin consisting of outer walls and towers set at irregular intervals. A curious feature is the ancient weathed chimney arising from eight of the thirteen towers.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE The Gateway. The first masonry castle was built by Roger Bigod about 1100. Over the gatehouse are the arms of the Mowbray, Howards and other noble families associated with the castle.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, YORKSHIRE. The Castle Ruins. The existing ruins belong chiefly to the 14th century when the castle passed into the hands of the Nevilles who made considerable additions to the earlier buildings.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



MIDDLEHAM CASTLE The Keep, constructed 1191 by Robert Fitz Ranulph. The building is of coursed rubble and is divided lengthwise by a thick cross wall. The basement is vaulted and contains the well.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



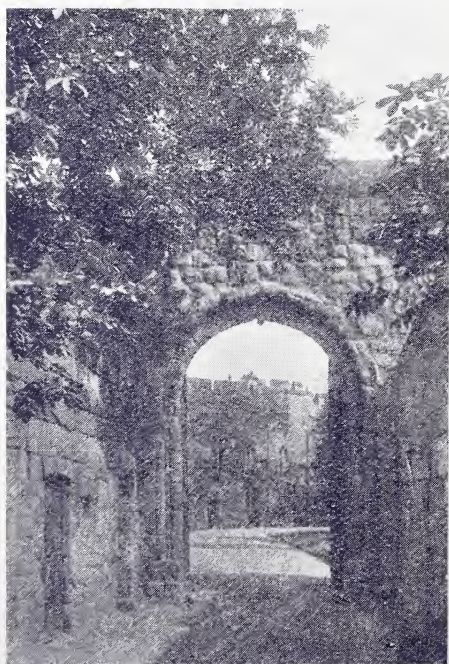
MIDDLEHAM CASTLE. The Castle. The site of the castle was occupied by the Celts, remains of whose earthworks still exist. These were afterwards fortified by the Romans and the English.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



MIDDLEHAM CASTLE. Entrance to the Edwardian Gatehouse. This is a square two-storied structure pierced by a vaulted passage. The castle is famous as a favourite residence of the ambitious earl of Warwick, the Kingmaker.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

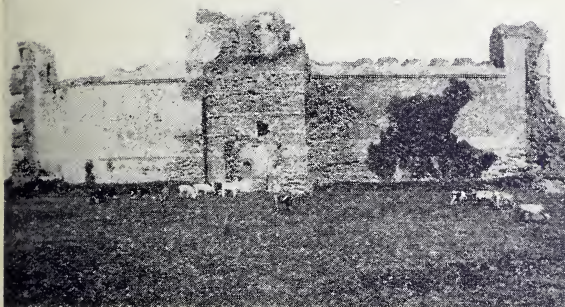


SHREWSBURY CASTLE, SHROPSHIRE. Gateway. The castle was founded by the Norman Roger de Montgomery, but the main structure was of the 13th century. There are few remains extant. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



SHREWSBURY CASTLE. Watch Tower. This Tower formed part of the mediaeval castle, but it has been considerably restored. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



TANTALLON CASTLE, EAST-LOTHIAN. The Castle Ruins. Tantallon was one of the great strongholds of the Douglas family and was long regarded as impregnable. It figured prominently in Border warfare, but was not dismantled until the 18th century. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



CARISBROOKE CASTLE Stairway to the Keep. This flight of seventy-two steps admits to the Keep, the oldest portion of the castle, of which only the lowest storey is preserved. The Keep contains a well 300ft. deep.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



ROCHESTER CASTLE, KENT. The Keep, founded by Gundulph, Norman Bishop of Rochester, is now a ruined shell. Within, its five storeys are clearly marked, and there are remains of the pillars and arches of the great hall.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



EDINBURGH CASTLE. The Castle and Arthur's Seat. The Castle was founded in remote antiquity, the site having been fortified in turn by the Picts, Romans and English. Almost every king of Scotland has added to the defence of the fortress, which was frequently a royal residence.

Agnew, Ltd.

Castles of Britain

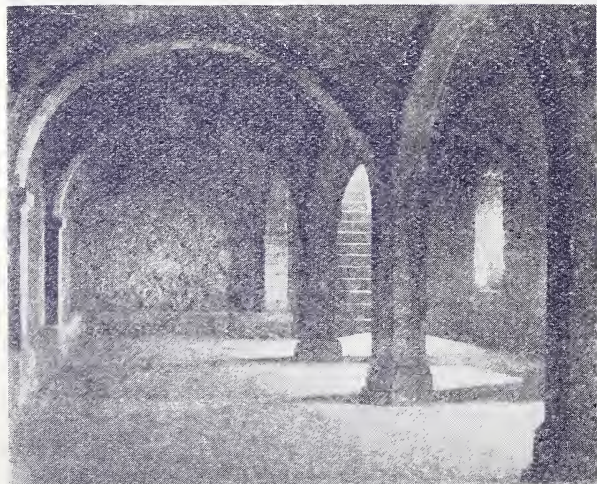


SALTWOOD CASTLE, KENT. The Castle. This historic building was founded by Hugh de Montfort c. 1075, and was largely rebuilt in 1154. It is now a private residence and the keep, though much restored conveys a vivid impression of the character of an early stronghold. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



NEWARK CASTLE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. The West Wall. This extremely fine castle was built 1130-1139 by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln. The West wall is well preserved. The castle offered a stout resistance to the Parliament in the Civil War, but upon its surrender it was dismantled.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



NEWARK CASTLE. The Crypt. This is a plain, cellar-like building with a roof consisting of eight vaults supported by a middle row of pillars and lit by narrow windows. A passage leads to the watergate of the castle.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



NEWARK CASTLE. The Gatehouse. This is one of the best examples of Norman work, though the interior is a shell. The passage through is formed by three arches, and the outside masonry is perfect. The frontage retains some of its ornamentation, but the Norman windows have been blocked up and later ones inserted.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



NEWARK CASTLE, LANCASHIRE. King John's Tower. The castle was frequently occupied by King John who is reputed to have died in a small room in this tower. It is part of the Norman building and still retains its Norman windows.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



MANORBIER CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE. Entrance to the Lower Ward. The castle dates from the late 12th century, and was in the form of an irregular rectangle in a single ward. It had no keep, but had a strong gatehouse. Most of the interior buildings are Edwardian additions.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



LANCASTER CASTLE, LANCASHIRE. The Castle. The greater part of the older portion of the present structure was built on the site of a Roman camp by the Norman Roger de Poitou, but in the early 14th century it was considerably strengthened by John of Gaunt whose turret on the Keep is known as "John of Gaunt's Chair."

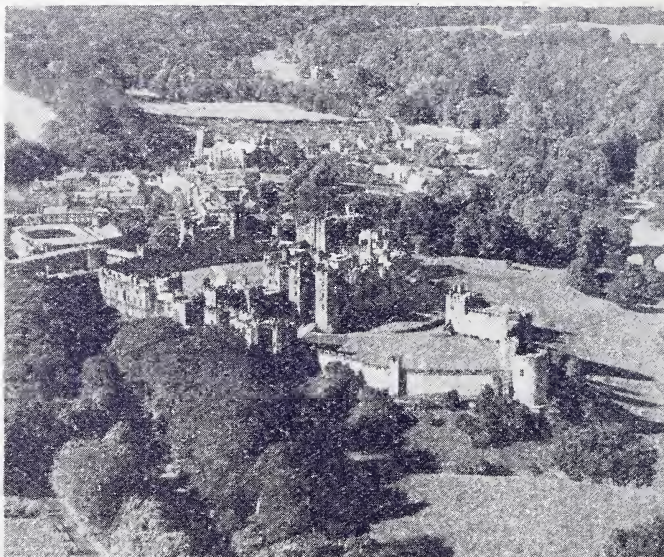
Aeroflms, Ltd.



LANCASTER CASTLE. The Gatehouse. This massive gatehouse incorporates work of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The archway contains a heavy oaken door behind which is a portcullis groove and vaulted passage. The statue of John of Gaunt was inserted in 1832.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND. The Castle. Alnwick Castle, though magnificent, has largely lost its historic character as it was extensively altered in the 18th century. Conspicuous remains of the original castle are parts of the walls and a fine Norman doorway in the inner ward. Acrofilms, Ltd.

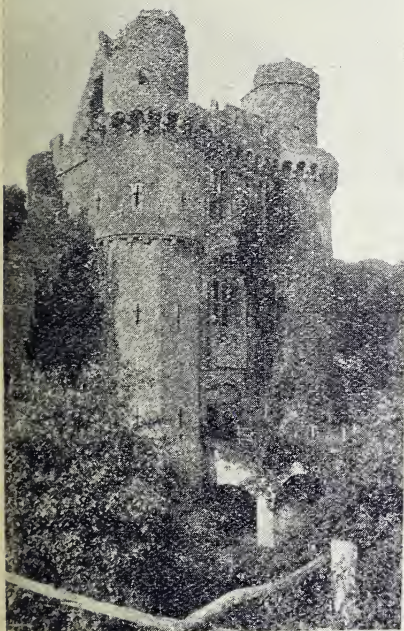


ALNWICK CASTLE. The Gateway. This gateway flanked by battlemented towers dates from 1350 and is one of the few ancient portions of the castle remaining. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



ALNWICK CASTLE. The Castle. The first stone castle was built in 1135 by Ivo de Vesci. It became an important Border stronghold and in 1390 passed into the possession of the Percys. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



HURSTMONCEUX CASTLE, SUSSEX. The Gatehouse. This imposing gatehouse is a square structure flanked by two bold towers with overhanging battlements and embrasures for bowmen. The now empty moat is spanned by a small bridge. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



HURSTMONCEUX CASTLE. The Castle. This brick-built castle stands upon the site of a Norman manor house, and was once reputed the largest private house in England and the finest example of 15th century domestic architecture. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



BODIAM CASTLE, SUSSEX. The Castle. The Castle is a picturesque shell erected by Sir Edward Dalyngruge in 1366. It is a rectangular structure contained within four curtain walls strengthened at each angle by a circular tower. A double tower guards the causeway. As a moated fortress the castle is unequalled in England. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



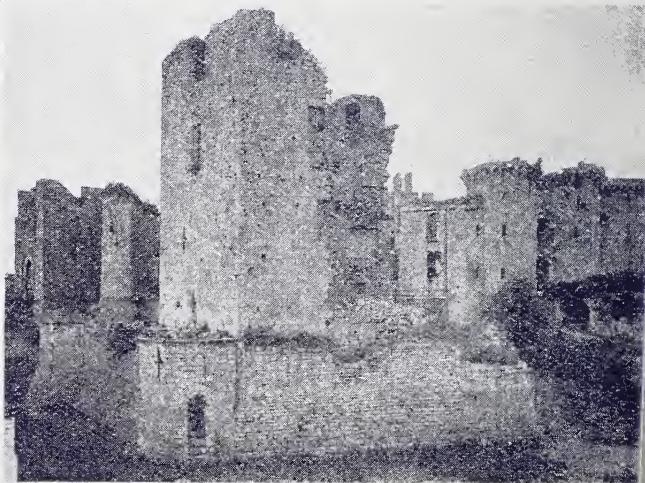
RAGLAN CASTLE. The Main Gateway. The Gate-house consists of two four storied pentagonal towers, richly machicolated, with a battlemented portcullis chamber over the main arch. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



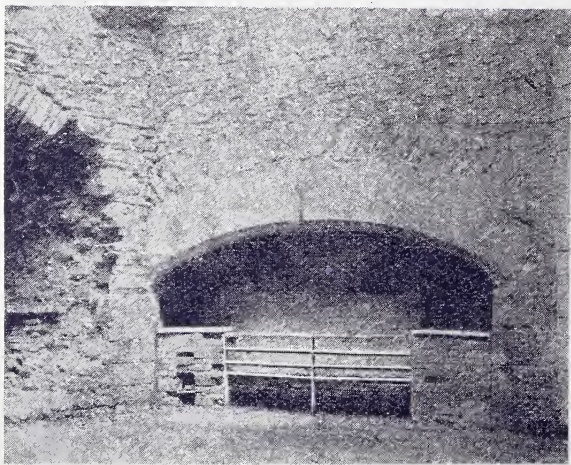
RAGLAN CASTLE. The Castle Ruins. The castle is disposed in two great parallel courts. It was founded in 1465 as the last of the great military castles of England, but it really became a splendid Tudor palace.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



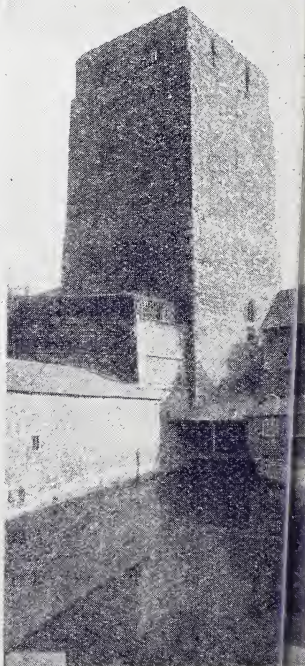
RAGLAN CASTLE. The Tower of Gwent. This great external Keep is five stories high and is set in the middle of a broad moat with no external approach. It is connected with the main bulk of the castle by a stone bridge.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



RAGLAN CASTLE. The Kitchen Fireplace. The kitchen is situated in a corner tower and has adjoining store rooms and servants' quarters.

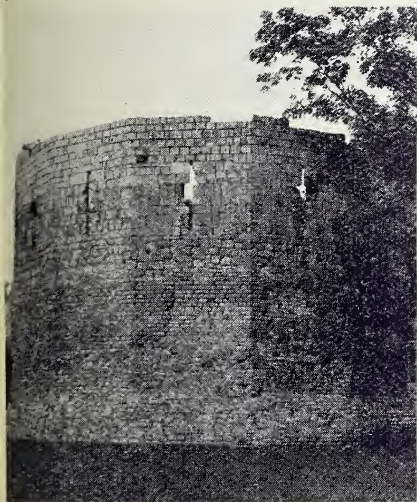
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



OXFORD CASTLE. St. George's Tower, a Norman keep of immense strength built c. 1165-1173. It was originally the tower of St. George's Church, the crypt and vault of which still survive.

F. Frith & Co.,

Castles of Britain



YORK. The Multangular Tower. A notable relic of the fortifications built by the Romans, the construction being of mingled stone and brick.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



YORK CASTLE. The Gateway. This gateway is modern the castle being now used in the public service. Of the fortress founded by William I. nothing remains except fragments incorporated in later buildings.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



OXFORD CASTLE. The Castle Well. This well, the entrance to which is on top of the mound constructed by William the Conqueror, is a survival of the original motte and bailey castle. The entrance of the sunken chamber is decorated with the Tudor-style coats of arms of the bishoprics of Durham, Winchester and Exeter.

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Castles of Britain



OXFORD CASTLE. The Crypt of St. George's Church. This is one of the finest examples extant of a Norman undercroft. It was built by Robert D'Oilly in 1073 and together with the keep is practically all that survives of the old castle buildings.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



CAERPHILLY CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE. The Castle Ruins. This large and extremely strong castle was built by Gilbert de Clare in 1267. It was so scientifically constructed that it was impregnable and was the fore-runner of the concentric type of castle known as "Edwardian."

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



TINTAGEL CASTLE, CORNWALL. King Arthur's Arch. This castle is famous for its legendary connection with King Arthur who was reputedly born there. The present ruins date from the 12th century, but the site was probably a famous Celtic stronghold.

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Castles of Britain



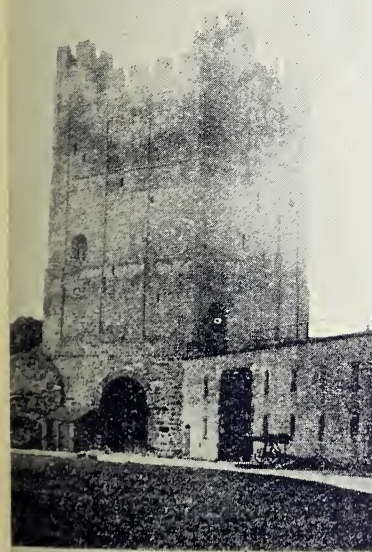
SKIPTON CASTLE, YORKSHIRE. The Gatehouse. The Castle was founded in the 11th century by Robert de Romille. The motto "DESORMAIS," (hereafter) is that of the Cliffords into whose possession it came in 1311. The castle was taken by the parliamentary forces in 1645 after a desultory siege of three years.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



CAISTER CASTLE, NORFOLK. The Castle Ruins. The castle was built in the early 15th century by Sir John Fastolf, and upon his death passed into the possession of the famous Paston family.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



RICHMOND CASTLE, YORKSHIRE. The Keep. This battlemented Keep is a notable example of Norman work with a fine rounded Norman entrance. The ground floor is a vaulted undercroft. Steps in the thick wall lead to the upper hall and battlements.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



RICHMOND CASTLE. The Hall. This Norman Hall dates from the 11th century and presents interesting Norman rounded windows and sculptured corbels. The castle was founded c. 1080 by Alan the Red of Brittany.

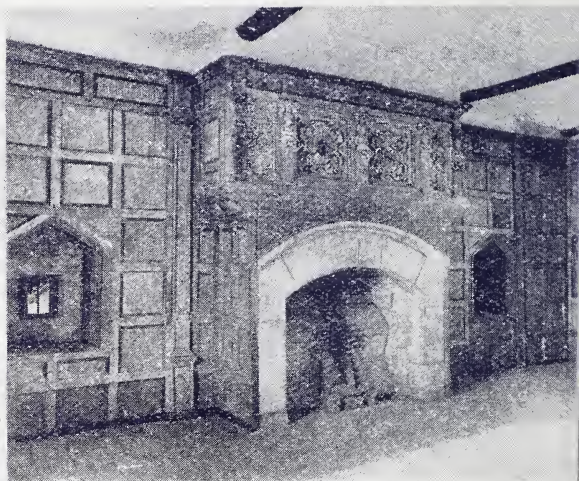
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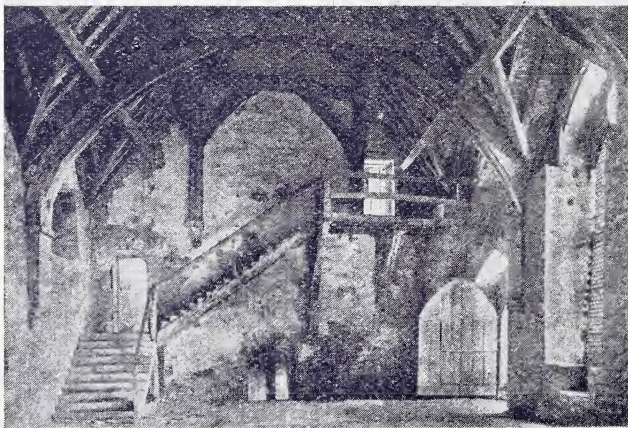
STOKESAY CASTLE, SHROPSHIRE. The New Tower. The stonework of this tower was built by Laurence of Ludlow, who in 1290 began the work of turning Stokesay manor house into a castle.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



STOKESAY CASTLE. The Solar. This spacious chamber is approached by stairs from the hall. It has been decorated with fine Jacobean panelling and contains a handsome overmantel with grotesques and armorial bearings.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



STOKESAY CASTLE. The Great Hall. This is 13th century work and is a civil not a military structure. It is lofty, well-lighted by three large mullioned windows and has a solar at each end.

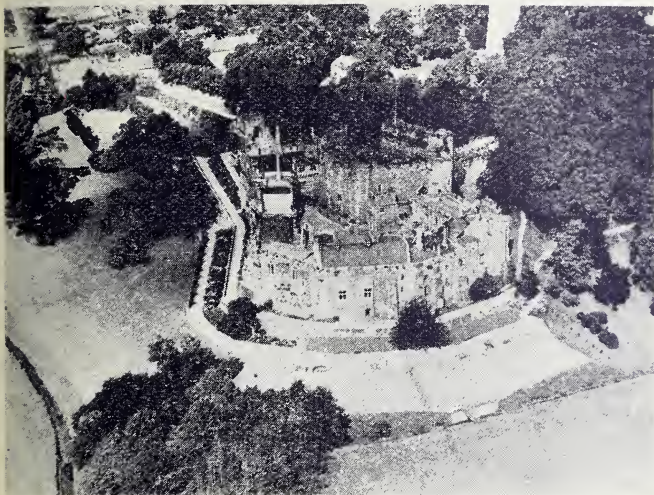
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



STOKESAY CASTLE. The Gate House. picturesque black and white Elizabethan structure which replaces the original 13th century gate house. The old defensive walls of the castle have practically disappeared.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



BERKELEY CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. The Castle. The great stone keep which dates from c. 1135, was erected on the site of an early Norman motte and bailey castle. In the 14th century, the Norman buildings in the ward were replaced by the present fine residential and domestic buildings which include a chapel and a magnificent great hall.

Aerofilms, Ltd.



PEMBROKE CASTLE, PEMBROKE-SHIRE. The Castle. Though substantial ruins of this castle remain it is a vast, empty shell. It was founded by Arnulf of Montgomery in 1190. The strong circular keep was built by Strongbow, but the development of the outer ward was the work of William and Aymer Valance who held the castle 1260-1323.

Aerofilms, Ltd.



BERKELEY CASTLE. The Keep. This is unique in construction, as the motte of the original Norman stronghold is enclosed within it as its core. Projecting from the keep are three bastions in one of which is the dungeon in which Edward II. was confined prior to being murdered in a chamber in the forebuilding.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



ROUGEMONT CASTLE, DEVONSHIRE. The Tower. The Norman castle was built by Brian de Malis after William I.'s conquest of Exeter. This red sandstone structure is practically the sole remnant of the once formidable stronghold.

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Castles of Britain



DUNSTER CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE The Inner Gatehouse. This fine square gatehouse with its four flanking towers was erected in the reign of Henry V.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



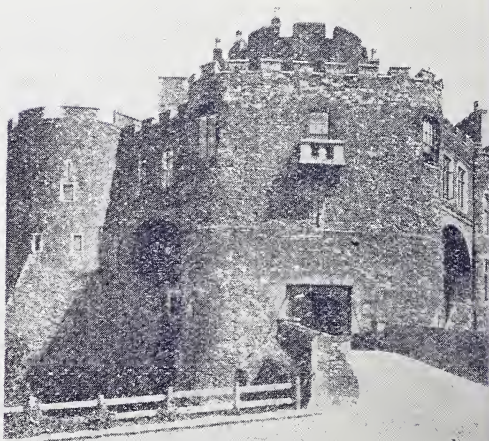
DUNSTER CASTLE. The Inner Gatehouse. This is one of the oldest parts of the castle. The structure is ornamented, crenellated and pierced with arrow slits.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



DUNSTER CASTLE. The Terrace. This forms part of the main frontage of residential buildings erected by George Luttrell in 1559. Parts of older buildings are incorporated in the masonry.

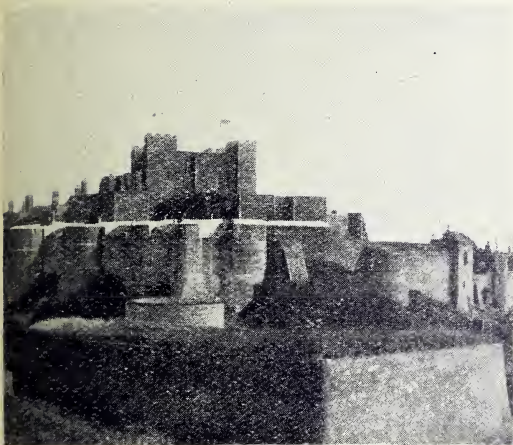
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



DOVER CASTLE, KENT. The Constable's Tower. The castle site was not fortified, but a Roman Lighthouse was erected on it c. 40 A.D. The fortifications are extensive and stand about 375 feet above sea level.

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Castles of Britain



DOVER CASTLE. The Castle. Many towers and the outer curtain walls belong to the 11th and 12th centuries, though the site was a stronghold before the Conquest. The keep was erected by Henry II. but the upper part is Tudor.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



BOLTON CASTLE. Queen Mary's Room. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned in Bolton Castle under the care of Lord Scrope and Sir Francis Knollys, 1568-9. The Queen's Chamber was in the south-west tower.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



BOLTON CASTLE, YORKSHIRE. The Castle Ruins. The castle was founded by Richard, Lord Scrope. It was in the form of an irregular square and was of great strength. It contained magnificent residential chambers and two large halls.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



BOLTON CASTLE. Towers. Of the original eight square towers three remain. Each is massively built and is about 96 feet in height. In the north tower is the well-known fungus, which was formed by a trap door from the room above.

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Castles of Britain



BOLTON CASTLE. The Chapel of St. Oswald. This chapel contains double-transomed windows and has fine sedilla and piscinae. The castle contained another chapel, but of this no trace now remains.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



GOODRICH CASTLE. The Ruins. The castle is rectangular with an inner and outer ward, and the whole is surrounded by an exceptionally deep ditch cut in the rock.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



GOODRICH CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE. The Castle Ruins. Goodrich was founded by the Pembroke de Clares in the 12th century, and most of the buildings exhibit Norman origins and lavish 13th century improvements. A feature is the application of spurs or triangular buttresses to strengthen the corner towers.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



GOODRICH CASTLE. The Ruins. The oldest part of the castle is the Keep, a square Norman tower which stands out in the courtyard and is divided into three stories.

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Castles of Britain



BOLSOVER CASTLE, DERBYSHIRE. The castle was founded soon after the Conquest by William Peveril, but the existing building, a fine castellated residence was erected on its site in 1613. Charles I. was frequently entertained here, and the castle was garrisoned for him during the Civil War, but was forced to surrender to the Parliament who dismantled it. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



KIDWELLY CASTLE, CAERMARTHENSHIRE. The Castle Ruins. This castle was founded c. 1106 by William de Londres but it was enlarged and strengthened about 1170 and made into a fortress of the concentric type. The gatehouse was massive and lofty and had a drawbridge protected by a small barbican. The structure projecting from the outer wall is a large chapel. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

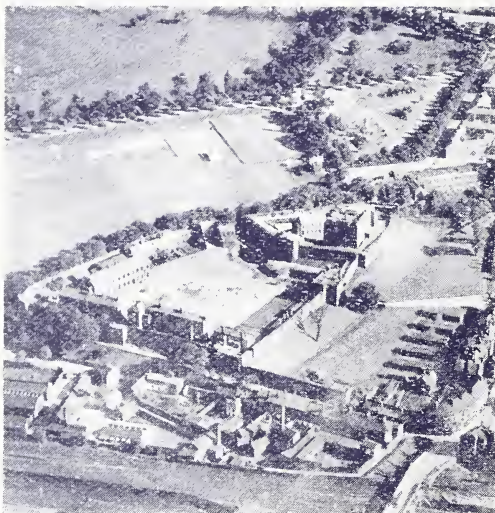


HASTINGS CASTLE, SUSSEX. The Ruins. Nothing but fragments remain of the Norman castle built by Robert of Eu on the site of an earlier Saxon stronghold. The first tournament of William I.'s reign is said to have been held here. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



HEVER CASTLE, KENT. The Castle. This old moated castle is chiefly notable as the home of Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII. F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Castles of Britain



CARLISLE CASTLE, CUMBERLAND. The Castle. Few remains are extant of the mediaeval castle. It was moated and very strong, but has been so much altered that only the keep is of interest. The castle, now serves as barracks.

Aeroflms, Ltd.



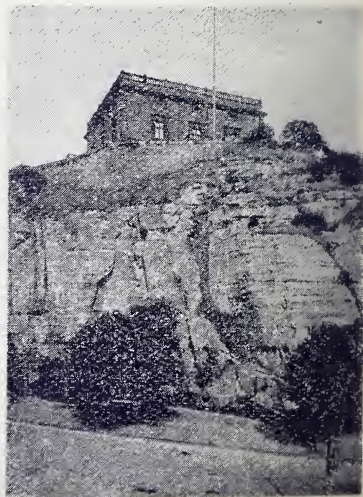
RESTORMEL CASTLE, CORNWALL. The Interior. Restormel is a very complete example of a late Norman castle. It is a large, double-walled, circular shell-keep without outbuildings or external defences. The whole space within the double walls was divided into chambers in two stories.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



BISHOP AUCKLAND, DURHAM. The Chapel. The fortified palace of the Bishops of Durham forms a spacious though irregular pile. The site was first established by Bishop Anthony Bek in the time of Edward I.

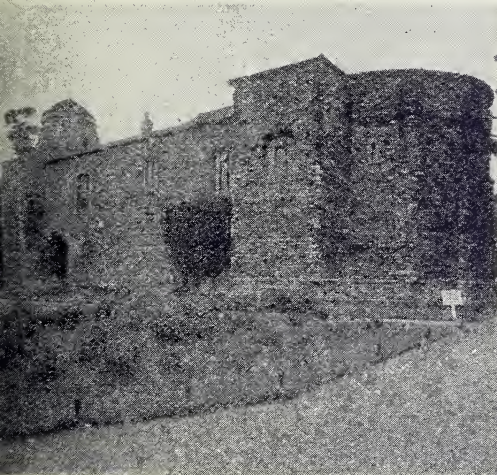
F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



NOTTINGHAM CASTLE. The Castle Rock. The castle occupies a fine site on an abrupt rocky hill. The ancient remains include only a restored Norman gateway and fragments of the fortifications.

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Castles of Britain



COLCHESTER CASTLE, ESSEX. The Keep. The castle was built c. 1076 almost entirely of material from Roman buildings, and it stands on the site of a Roman temple, the vaults of which still exist. The existing castle is merely the lower floor of the Norman keep.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



COLCHESTER CASTLE. The Keep. This was originally twice the height of the present structure and was immensely strong. In size it exceeded every Norman keep built in England. Within, are typical Norman doors and windows, and an exceptionally wide newel staircase.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



LAUNCESTON CASTLE, CORNWALL. Fox's Prison. The castle was founded by the Norman Robert of Mortain, but the present structure dates from the 12th and 13th centuries. The room shown was, in 1656, the prison of George Fox the great protagonist of the Quakers.

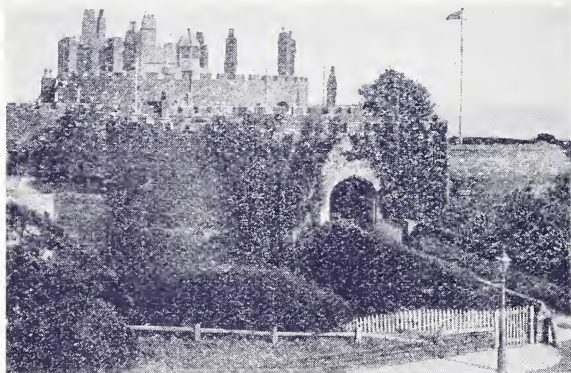
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DEAL CASTLE, KENT. The Entrance. This entrance comprises a drawbridge and a machiolated gateway with a thickly studded door.

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Castles of Britain



DEAL CASTLE. The Castle. The fortress consists of a circular Keep with four lunettes or bastions of stone of thick arched work pierced by portholes. The castle was built by Henry VIII. in 1539 as part of his scheme of coast defence.

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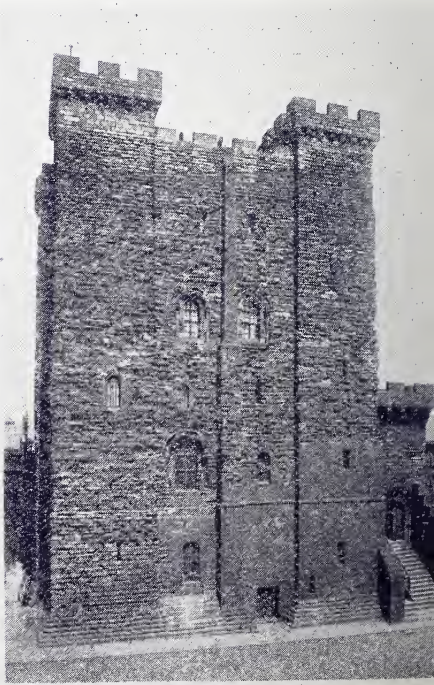
TAUNTON CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE. The Castle. The Castle was founded in the 12th century on the site of an early Saxon stronghold. In the Great Hall Judge Jeffries held the "Bloody Assize" in 1695.

F. Frith & Co., Ltd.



NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND. The Keep. The castle was erected by Henry II. c. 1172-1177 on the site of an earlier structure built in 1080 by Robert of Normandy.

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NEWCASTLE. The Keep. This keep is an exceptionally massive structure with walls 14ft. thick. It is now one of the finest examples of a Norman fortress remaining in England.

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Castles of Britain



NORHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND. The Keep. The keep was either built or restored by Bishop Pudsey of Durham in the early 12th century, and it was later heightened. It is one of the largest keeps in the north of England.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



NORHAM CASTLE. Marmion's Gate. Norham Castle was founded in 1121 by Bishop Flambard of Durham and became one of the most notable Border castles. It has been immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in his "Marmion."

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



NEWCASTLE. The Guard Room in the Keep. This interior remains substantially as when it was constructed.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



NEWCASTLE. The Chapel. This chapel is in a remarkably good state of preservation and is a very beautiful specimen of late Norman work.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.

Castles of Britain



NORHAM CASTLE. The Keep. This Keep is now almost the sole remnant surviving of the once great stronghold of the Percys.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



CAWDOR CASTLE, NAIRN. Cawdor Tower. This keep is of square construction and is approached by an old drawbridge which is probably the most perfect specimen now in existence.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



CAWDOR CASTLE. The Castle. The castle dates from 1454 and is a good example of a northern stronghold. The interior contains much quaintly carved stonework.

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CAWDOR CASTLE. The Castle. Cawdor, now restored as a splendid residence, is of interest as one of the principal places noted in Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

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GLAMIS CASTLE, FORFARSHIRE. The Castle. This castle is a fine example of the Scottish Baronial style enriched with certain features of the French chateau. In its present form it dates chiefly from the 17th century.

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GLAMIS CASTLE. The Entrance. This ornate entrance tower is enriched with the arms of the Lyon family who came into possession of the castle in 1371.

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GLAMIS CASTLE. The Castle. The original structure is reputed to belong to the 11th century when Macbeth was Thane of Glamis, but several castles have in succession occupied the site, parts of them being incorporated in the present structure.

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CRICHTON CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN. The Castle Ruins. The castle was founded in the 11th century, the Keep being a rude, unadorned square tower which served as the fortalice of a marauding troop.

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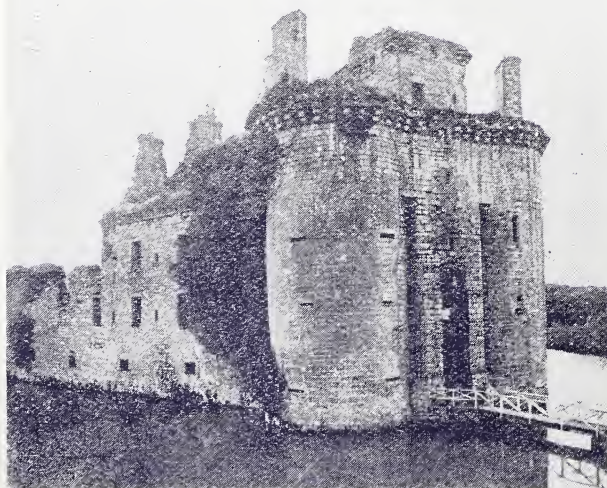
CRAIGIEVAR CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE. The Castle. This is a good example of the Franco-Scottish fortified mansion designed chiefly as a fortress against the highland free-booters.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



CAERLAVEROC CASTLE, DUMFRIESSHIRE. The Great Gateway. This Gateway, which was approached by a drawbridge, pierces a narrow curtain between two massive machiolated round towers of old baronial architecture.

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CAERLAVEROC CASTLE. The Castle Ruins. The castle was founded c. 1220 by Sir John Maxwell, and was one of the most formidable fortresses in Scotland. It was especially prominent in the national war against Edward I.

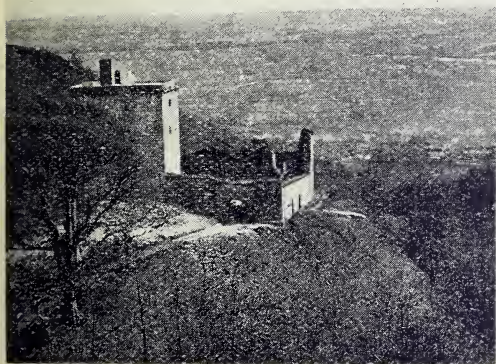
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CAERLAVEROC CASTLE. The Castle Ruins. The fortress was triangular in plan with a strong gateway at one angle and a massive round tower at each of the other two. One of these towers still remains.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.

Castles of Britain



CASTLE CAMPBELL, CLACKMANNAN. The Castle Ruins. The castle is situated in a wild, inaccessible spot, and was the typical stronghold of a mountain chief. Though solidly built, it relied chiefly upon its natural defences.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



CASTLE CAMPBELL. The Castle Ruins. The fortress contained splendid living apartments, the great hall having a fine arched stone roof. The castle was generally known as the "Castle of Gloom."

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



GLENBUCKET CASTLE, ABERDEEN. The Castle Ruins. The castle, the earliest part of which dates from about 1590, was held by a branch of the Gordons. It was built in a desolate region and was the typical fastness of wild freebooters.

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ELCHO CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE. The Castle Ruins. The castle is a parallelogram with irregular masses of buildings attached to it. The windows were heavily cross barred with iron, one covered with cage-work being still preserved.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.

Castles of Britain



CRATHES CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE. The Castle. The features of the castle, its conical turrets, high crow-stepped gables and angular dormer windows, are common to most northern castles, and it is a fortified manor house rather than a fortress.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



CRATHES CASTLE. The Castle. The building expresses a gradual accumulation of additions at various times to the original old square tower with rounded edges.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



RAVENSCRAG CASTLE, FIFE. The Castle Ruins. This is a picturesque ruin overhanging the sea. It dates from c. 1440 and was granted by James III. to William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



RAVENSCRAG CASTLE. The Castle Ruins. This is the Castle Ravensheugh commemorated by Sir Walter Scott in his ballad of "Rosabelle."

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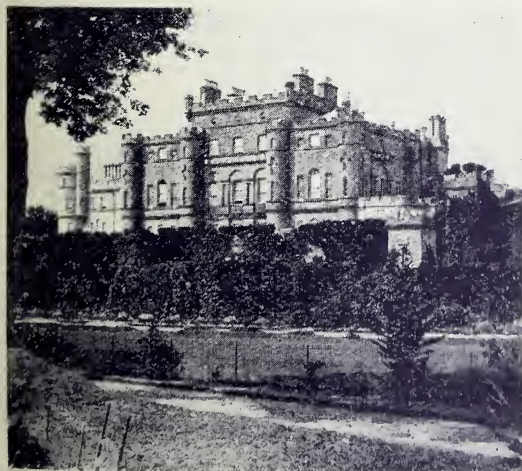
EDINBURGH CASTLE. The Castle. Edinburgh Castle was the strongest and most notable fortress in Scotland. The oldest part is the Chapel of St. Margaret which dates from the 11th century.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, EDINBURGH. The Castle Ruins. The castle was founded in the 13th century, the huge donjon-keep being the oldest part. The castle was prominent in the Wars of Independence, and is the place where the murder of Darnley was concocted.

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CULZEAN CASTLE, AYRSHIRE. The Castle. The castle is a noble castellated edifice designed by Robert Adams and set in a commanding position on a high basaltic rock projecting into the sea.

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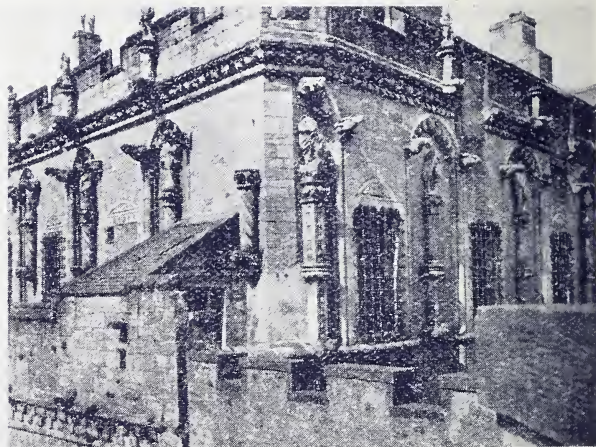
STIRLING CASTLE. Stirling Castle stands on the summit of a high basaltic hill which terminates on two sides in a sheer precipice. It is one of the great historical fortresses of Scotland.

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Castles of Britain

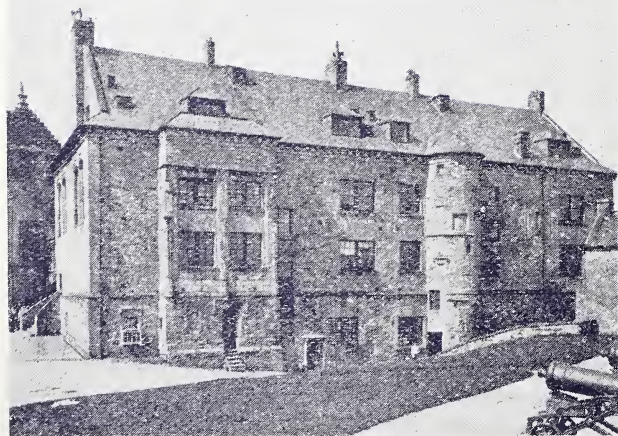


STIRLING CASTLE. The Castle. The structure is of unknown age. It was probably a Pictish and later a baronial stronghold, but from 1204 until the Union of Crowns in 1603, it was intimately associated with the Scottish monarchs. Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



STIRLING CASTLE. The Old Palace. This beautiful building was begun by James V., 1540, and completed by Mary of Guise. The facades exhibit interesting sculptures and gargoyles. The windows are heavily cross-barred with iron.

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STIRLING CASTLE. The Old Parliament House. This notable building occupies the east side of the quadrangle, and is a Gothic work of the time of James III. It is now used as a barrack-room and stores.

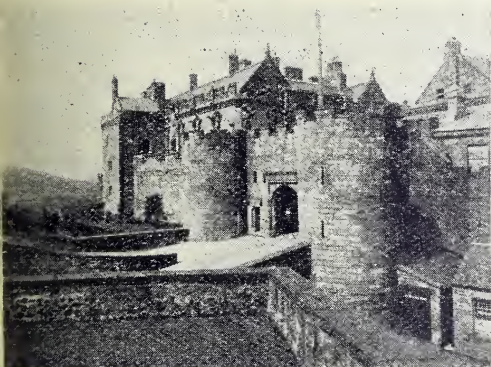
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CLACKMANNAN CASTLE. The Tower. The main portion of this tower is a good example of the 15th century square tower combining strength and simplicity.

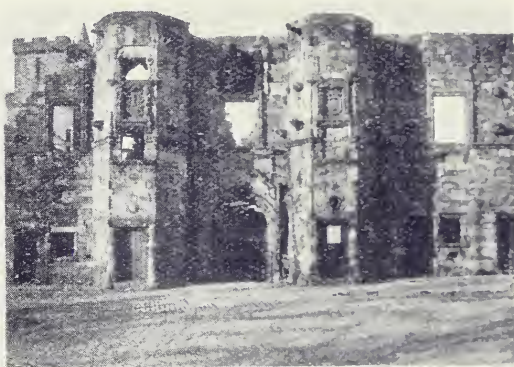
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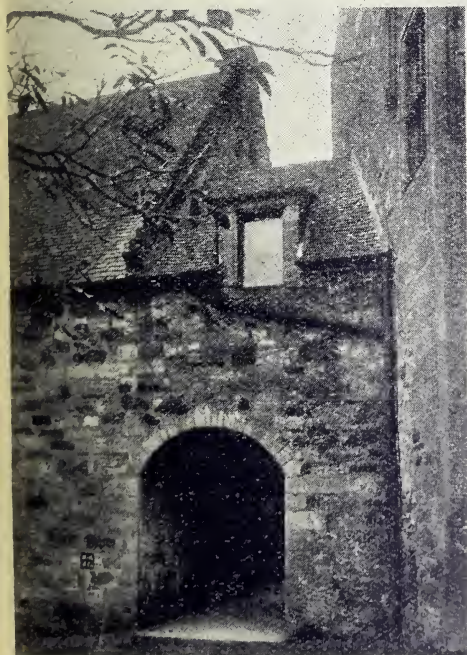
STIRLING CASTLE. The Upper Quadrangle. The noteworthy buildings in this portion of the castle are the Old Palace, the Old Parliament House, and the Chapel Royal founded by Alexander I. and rebuilt in the 15th century.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



STIRLING. Mar's Works. This palace, now in ruins, was built by John Erskine, Earl of Mar, about 1570, according to tradition, out of the stones of Cambuskenneth Abbey.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



STIRLING CASTLE. The Douglas Window. From this window the body of the Earl of Douglas was thrown following his murder by James II. and certain of his nobles in 1452.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.



DUMBARTON CASTLE, DUMBARTONSHIRE The Stairway. The castle is a barrack-like structure situated on the Rock of Dumbarton, a twin-peaked mountain commanding the passage of the Clyde

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CASTLES



Castles of Britain

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